

Early Services of the Church

Shortly after the settlement of the county clergy of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches held services in Pocahontas County. We do not know when those first Episcopal ministers came or where they held services. The Rev. Dr. Price, History of Pocahontas County, page 596, has written that for many years services were held in the court house and then after the Academy was built (1842) Episcopalians, as well as Methodists and Presbyterians worshipped there. He further states that after the Presbyterian Church was built in Huntersville in 1855 all denominations used it for purposes of worship. Bishops Moore and Meade in passing from Warm Springs into the Western part of what was their diocese may well have paused in Huntersville seeking their people, as they did elsewhere in what is now West Virginia, and finding some administered unto them. It may be that the ministers of Bath county ministered in Pocahontas County as we know of record that the Rev. R. H. Mason, minister of the Warm Springs Church did prior to 1869.

Driscoll

In 1869 the Rev. R. H. Mason reported to the Council of the Diocese of Virginia that he had visited Pocahontas County in 1868 and that he had made prior visits ^{to} the church-people there. As he came to Pocahontas County he travelled over the Warm Springs-Huntersville Pike and came first to Driscoll. The first recorded work of the Episcopal Church began in the home of "a zealous family" in Driscoll. That family was the Lockridge family. Dancelot (Lanty) Lockridge and his wife, the former Miss Elizabeth Benson, established their home on a farm in the locality soon called Driscoll and now Minnehaha Springs. Both Bishop Whittle and Bishop Peterkin record their gratitude for the hospitality shown them by that "zealous family," and both record holding services of worship in their home. That in 1861 Mr. Mason and the Bishop stopped in Driscoll and in

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Lockridge were, Andrew, Matthias, Lancelot (Lanty), James T., Elizabeth, Nelly, Harriet, Rebecca, and Martha.

Colonel James T. Lockridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Lockridge, (the pioneer family) was a prominent man in his day. Dr. Price records that he was colonel of the 127th Virginia Militia, a member of the house of Burgesses, a merchant, magistrate and sheriff, and both the Journals of the Diocese of Virginia and the History of the Diocese of West Virginia by Bishop Peterkin show that he was a vestrymen and warden of the parish and also a delegate from Madison Parish, Pocahontas County to the special conference of clerical and law delegates which brought about the separation of the Diocese of Virginia and the creation of the Diocese of West Virginia. In his home Bishop Whittle and Bishop Peterkin and the Rev. Mr. Mason held the services of the church for him and his family.

Col. James T. Lockridge married Miss Lillie Moser of South Carolina and they lived at the Lockridge homestead at Driscol. Their children were : Horance M. Lockridge of Huntersville, Florence (Mrs. James W. Milligan of Marlinton), J. B. Lockridge, M.D., of Driscol (now Minnehaha Springs), and Mrs. L. W. Herold. In later years, after her husband's death, Mrs. James T. Lockridge made her home in Marlinton with her daughter, Mrs. James W. Milligan. Mrs. James T. Lockridge was a delightful Christian lady and the writer of these lines, when a young minister in Pocahontas County, conducted her funeral service, and read the Words of Committal from the Book of Common Prayer as her remains were interred in the family cemetery at Driscol.

As has been indicated Miss Florence Lockridge became the wife of Mr. James W. Milligan of Marlinton. Their children were Mable and Lillie Milligan. Mrs. Milligan and her daughters were members of the Episcopal Church. Miss Mable Milligan became the wife of Calvin W. Price, that in 1861 Mr. Mason and the Bishop stopped in Driscol and in

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Editor of the Pocahontas Times, member and Elder in the Marlinton Presbyterian Church and son of the late Rev. and Mrs. Dr. Wm. T. Price. After many years of work and worship in the Marlinton Episcopal Church Mrs. Calvin Price transferred to the Marlinton Presbyterian Church to join her husband in the work to which he was deeply committed.

As has been previously indicated service of the Episcopal Church were held in the home of Col. and Mrs. James T. Lockridge. As St. Paul wrote to Philemon concerning "the church that is in thy house" so "in the church which was in that faithful house" at Driscoll the Episcopal Church began its entrance and life in Pocahontas County. At the head of the list of wardens and vestry men of Madison Parish Pocahontas County, which includes the names of C. P. Bryan, M. D., John Ligon, M. D., Samuel B. Lowry, James W. Warwick, H. M. Lockridge, W. C. Gardner, R. S. Turk, Blake King, J. W. Hill, Dwight Alexander, M. E. Pugh, and Edward Wilson stands that of Col. James T. Lockridge of Driscoll.

Visitations of the Bishops and Ministrations
of the Clergy of the Diocese of Virginia in
Pocahontas County Before the Formation of
the Diocese of West Virginia.

We have no record to prove that either Bishop Moore, Bishop Meade, or Bishop Johns ever visited Pocahontas County. However Bishop Meade reported to the Diocesan Council (May 11, 1861) that he had visited all the churches in Western Virginia. On July 25, 1861 Bishop Johns reported "Accompanied by the Rev. R. H. Mason I entered on a visitation and missionary tour in the counties of Bath, Greenbrier, and Monroe." The Rev. Mr. Mason was the minister in charge of the churches in Bath county and the entrance into Western Virginia from Bath county was along the Warm Springs- Huntersville Pike, from Huntersville to Marlinton and thence to Lewisburg, Greenbrier County (along the Lewisburg - Marlinton Pike.) It would appear therefore that in 1861 Mr. Mason and the Bishop stopped in Driscoll and in

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Huntersville, held services there, and then went on down to Greenbrier County. It is a recorded fact, however, that the Rev. R/H. Mason reported to the Council of the Diocese of Virginia that prior to 1868 he had made several visits to Pocahontas County. He also reported "Pocahontas is a very interesting field." Bishop Whittle reported that on September 12, 1869, after preaching in Warm Springs he had visited Pocahontas County with the Rev. Mr. Withers and the Rev. Mr. Mason to keep an appointment in Huntersville scheduled for the thirteenth. On arrival he found the appointment changed to a place fifteen miles distant (Dunmore) and that there were no candidates for confirmation. Therefore he remained in Huntersville with Mr. Withers visiting among the people and that the Rev. Mr. Mason went on and preached (at the changed appointment.) This is the first recorded visit of an Episcopal Bishop to Pocahontas County. The visit was productive.

In 1870 the Rev. Mr. Mason was able to report that he had been holding services in 1879 with regularity in Pocahontas County "with some encouragement not only from the few members of the Church so warm in their attachment, but from others also." On August 17, 1871 Bishop Whittle again came to Pocahontas County reported that he had preached in the Presbyterian Church at the C.H. (Court House in Huntersville) and confirmed one person and then rode some 48 miles to Lewisburg where he preached the following night. To the Council of 1873 the Rev. Mr. Mason reported that in 1872 "I have been officiating in Huntersville, and on Knapp's Creek (Driscoll) once in four weeks, with much to encourage me. Communicants 8. Three candidates for confirmation".

The next year, 1873, Bishop Whittle again visited the church-people in Pocahontas County and reported to the Council of 1874, "July 25, Presbyterian Church, Pocahontas C.H. Confirmed two." The Rev. Mr. Mason delegate representing Madison Parish, Pocahontas County. Col. James T.

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reported nine communicants and stated that they were scattered widely over the county which made carrying on a Sunday School difficult but that family and pastoral instruction of the young were diligently attended to. He also informed the Council that in Pocahontas County there were five persons awaiting confirmation at the next annual visit of the Bishop. For some reason the Bishop did not make his annual visit that year and four of the five went to Warm Springs and were confirmed by Bishop Whittle in that church. In 1874 an act of the Council of the Diocese of Virginia crowned the work of the Rev. Mr. Mason by declaring the area of Pocahontas County to be Madison Parish in union with the Council of the Diocese of Virginia. The Rev. R. H. Mason has ministered in Pocahontas County over and above his obligations to his own parish in Bath County. Under him the work in Pocahontas had so progressed that Bishop Whittle placed the Rev. Emile J. Hall (in 1877) in Madison Parish as its full time minister. Soon more or less regular appointments were kept for preaching and other ministrations in Driscoll, Huntersville, Dunmore, Greenbank, Marlin's Bottom (Marlinton) Hillsboro, Edrai, and Clover Lick.

The Diocese of West Virginia Created.

As far back as 1851 the clergy of Western Virginia felt the need of a diocese of Western Virginia with its own bishop. To this bishops Meade and John's objected. Finally, when Bishop Whittle became the Bishop of Virginia he gave his consent and at a special conference of clergy and laity assembled in Trinity Church, Staunton, May 16, 1877 the petition of the parishes of Western Virginia was granted and after approval of General Convention the diocese of Virginia was divided and a new diocese of West Virginia was organized. At the May 16, 1877 conference in Staunton Col. James T. Lockridge of Driscoll was the lay-delegate representing Madison Parish, Pocahontas County. Col. James T.

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Lockridge was therefore one of the founders of the Diocese of West Virginia and Madison Parish, Pocahontas County was one of the organizing parishes.

On December 5, 1877 the clergy and laity of the West Virginia parishes met in St. John's Church, Charleston, to organize the new diocese and to elect a bishop. The Rev. Emile J. Hall and Dr. C. P. Bryan of Clover Lick represented Madison Parish. The Rev. J. H. Eccleston, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey, was elected bishop.

The Rev. Dr. Eccleston declined the election and a new council had to be called. This council met in Zion Church, Charles Town, February 27, 1878 and was presided over by Bishop Whittle. The representatives from Madison Parish, Pocahontas County, were the Rev. Emile J. Hall and Dr. John Ligon of Clover Lick. The Rev. George Wm. Peterkin, D. D., Rector of Memorial Church, Baltimore, Maryland was elected bishop. He accepted and was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of West Virginia May 30, 1878. Madison Parish had a part in the election of the first bishop of the diocese. We learn from a later report of Bishop Peterkin that at one time or another Col. James T. Lockridge, John Ligon, M. D., C. P. Bryan, M. D., Samuel B. Lowry and James Warwick acted as vestrymen of Madison Parish, Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

Madison Parish in the Diocese of West Virginia

When in 1878 Bishop Peterkin paid his first official visit to Pocahontas County he found the Rev. Mr. Hall living in Lewisburg but holding services in Huntersville and Clover Lick. Bishop Peterkin was not a stranger to Pocahontas County. He had campaigned there in 1861 as a Confederate soldier. He came to Pocahontas with the Twenty First Virginia Regiment which on August 6th, 1861 camped on Valley Mountain. The Bishop said that during the 43 days of their encampment it rained thirty seven days. Of the nine hundred men

who came to Valley Mountain six hundred came down with typhoid fever or measles. He nursed the sick, and since he had been licensed a Lay Reader by the Bishop at the request of General Pendleton, for those who died he read the Prayer Book Office for the Burial of the Dead. In his History of the Diocese the Bishop says nothing about his care for the sick but does comment, "I attended the funerals of the men of our Brigade, and gave them the last rites of the Church." After the War, at his own expense, the Bishop erected a monument at Mingo to the memory of those who died during that encampment. The Rev. Dr. William T. Price, in his diary, ON TO GRAFTON, relates that on his return from the Battle of Philippi (June 1861) that he passed through Marlin's Bottom (Marlinton) on his way back to his Highland County Presbyterian churches. Dr. Price was a volunteer chaplain in Capt. Felix Hull's Company. The Rev. Dr. Price and Bishop Peterkin in later life became warm friends, and in Marlinton and Huntersville Dr. Price's Presbyterian Churches were always open to the use of Bishop Peterkin. One wonders if the two men could have met at Valley Head during the Confederate encampment there.

At any rate when Dr. Price was pastor of the Huntersville and Marlin's Bottom (Marlinton) Presbyterian Churches the Episcopalians held services in both churches, Bishop Peterkin preached in both, and on his visits frequently visited the Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Price. This information I received from his son, my father-in-law, the late Andrew Price, who also told me that when the Rev. Guy H. Crook held Episcopal services in the Marlinton Presbyterian Church he played the organ for him.

The Rev. William T. Price, D.D.

Something here may well be said about the Rev. Dr. William T. Price. He was born near what is now Marlinton, July 19, 1830. He pursued

studies preparatory for college at the Hillsboro Academy, he was graduated from Washington College (Washington and Lee University) in 1854 and he studied for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Union Theological Seminary, Hampden Sydney, Virginia. He was ordained by the Lexington Presbytery and licensed to preach in 1857. In 1865 he married Miss Anna Louise Randolph of Richmond. Their children were James Ward Price, M.D., Andrew Gatewood Price, Attorney-at-Law, Susie A. Price, M.D., Norman Price, M.D., Calvin W. Price, Editor of the Pocahontas Times, and Anna Virginia Price who was married to Frank Hunter. From 1861 to 1869 Dr. Price was pastor of the Highland and Bath counties Presbyterian Churches at McDowell and Williamsville. From 1870 to 1885 he was pastor of the Cook's Creek Presbyterian Church in Rockingham County and from 1885 to his retirement in 1900 he served as pastor of the Huntersville and Marlinton Presbyterian Churches. His military service as volunteer chaplain in 1861 has been previously referred to. To him and to the sessions of his two churches the Episcopalians owe a debt of gratitude for the Christian courtesy shown them by allowing them to share the churches in the days when they were without their own places of worship.

The Warwick and Ligon Homes at Clover Lick

After the War between the States Dr. John Ligon came to Clover Lick and began the practice of medicine. It was told me that Bishop Peterkin informed him of the opportunity and urged him to come. Dr. Ligon married Miss Sally Warwick, the daughter of John Warwick and Hannah Hoffett. The old Warwick house at Clover Lick was replaced by a more elaborate or modern one by Dr. Ligon. This burned in 1884. The Ligon had nine children. In my time as Minister of the parish two of his daughters Louisa (Mrs. J. J. Coyner) and Annette (Mrs. Luther Coyner) with their children lived at Clover Lick and were

active in the work and worship of the Clover Lick Church. Just as the original Warwick family made their home a place of preaching or worship for Presbyterian and other ministers so the Ligon's frequently entertained the bishops and clergy, and prior to the erection of a church had services in their house. Dr. Ligon often acted as a lay reader, conducting the service in his home in the absence of a minister on the Lord's day and doing such other things as might be of spiritual assistance to his patients. For the above information about Dr. Ligon I am indebted to his daughter Mrs. J. J. Coyner. To Dr. and Mrs. Ligon is due, more than any other persons, the existence of Grace Church, Clover Lick.

Bishop Peterkin's Visits to Madison Parish

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I spent in the country about three miles from town at the home of one of our most zealous Church people (the home of Col. and Mrs. James T. Lockridge at Driscoll). Monday morning I rode into Huntersville and baptized three children, and then went on fifteen miles further to Clover Lick. Here I joined Mr. Powers (The Rev. W. H. H. Powers then Minister at Weston) and Mr. Dame (the Rev. George W. Dame, Jr. (Minister at Clarksburg) and preached at a school house in the neighborhood, and on Sunday morning at Dunmore and on Sunday night at Greenbank, in each case to large congregations. Mr. Powers had preached three times, in the afternoon to the Colored People at Clover Lick, and in the morning and at night at a schoolhouse about two miles distant..... tomorrow we go to Mingo where I expect to preach." Note in this report and in all others following how often the Methodists and Presbyterians open their churches to him and invite him to preach to them. Note also his custom of taking other clergymen with him on his official visits and having them share with him in his missionary work. Such missionary activity of the Bishop and such brotherly sharing of it with his clergy was most effective in building up the membership and spiritual strength of the Diocese of West Virginia.

The bishop writes of making continual annual visits to Pocahontas county but I can not locate a report of those for the years 1880-1881 and 1882. In his 1884 report to the Council of the Diocese he said "My annual visit to Pocahontas County was made the last week in August. On Saturday the 30th, in company with the Rev. Dr. Lacy (The Rev. T. H. Lacy, D.D.) I drove from the railroad to Hillsboro, a distance of about forty miles having service that night. On Saturday, August 31st we have services both in Hillsboro and in Huntersville, the distance between them being eighteen miles. In Huntersville we have hope soon to have a lot, and then to go on to the erection of a church.

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W. H. H. Powers

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On Monday we had services at Clover Lick, in Dr. Ligon's house, eighteen miles from Huntersville, and on Tuesday at the school house about three miles higher up the mountain where I confirmed two. At Clover Lick we have a beautiful lot for a church, and we trust the next year to see it built. That night we pushed on to Hillsboro on our return, a distance of about twenty-five miles." (G.W. Peterkin, History of the Diocese of West Virginia, page 843.)

On his 1885 visit Bishop Peterkin took with him the Rev. Mr. Gibson, (the Rev. Robert A. Gibson had been in the Seminary with the bishop, had been one time assistant to Bishop Peterkin's father at St. James's Church, Richmond, and has been induced by the Bishop to accept a call to Trinity Church, Parkersburg.) The Rev. Mr. Gibson later became Bishop of Virginia. They came to Colver Lick on May 31st and held services in a grove. Mr. Gibson preached and Bishop Peterkin confirmed two individuals.

The Bishop reported to the Council of 1887 that Mr. Macy was in charge of the parish and that he, the Bishop, had preached in the new church at Clover Lick on Sunday, Nov. 14, 1886. The church there had been built after the Bishop's May 1885 visit and before his visit of Nov. 14, 1886. It was erected during the ministry of the Rev. T.H. Macy, D.D. but the Bishop wrote in his report that the church at Clover Lick was the direct outcome of the "zealous interest of Mrs. Dr. John Ligon." The Bishop reported that he had again preached in the Huntersville Presbyterian Church and that Dr. C.P. Bryan was warden of the parish. He reported also that a lot had been obtained at Huntersville and that the officers of Madison Parish were Dr. C.P. Bryan, Dr. John Ligon, James W. Warwick, H.M. Lockridge and R.S. Turk.

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The Clover Lick Church

During Bishop Peterkin's annual visit to the parish in 1892 he consecrated Immanuel Church, Clover Lick, on August 21st. He so designates it in his report to Council but puts Grace in brackets. It would appear from this remark of the Bishop that Immanuel was the name first given to the church at its consecration but that it was later called Grace. After some years the church was moved to a new site nearer to the depot. In his address to the Council of 1910 he stated that on Sunday, August 8, 1909 he had consecrated Grace Church, Clover Lick. He says, "This is the old church which was located at a point a mile or so distant, and consecrated August 21, 1892. Owing to the changed population it was deemed best to move it nearer the depot, and so great were the difficulties involved in taking it to pieces, that it may be considered practically a new building." He continued, "Preached in St. John's Church, ^{at} Arlington. This is a new building, rendered necessary by the change of the church from Huntersville. (Had a church been built on the Huntersville lot?) The rector and congregation deserve great credit for their energy displayed in the work; and thanks are due to the Hon. John T. McGraw for his liberality in giving a desirable lot. On Monday, August 9th, Bishop Peterkin went to Huntersville and preached in the Presbyterian Church. He said, "notwithstanding the removals, we still have a few faithful members in that neighborhood. Tuesday met with the vestry at ^{at} Arlington and consulted with them about building a rectory." 1910 Journal of the Diocese of W. Va., pages 16-17.)

So far this historical account of the work of the Episcopal Church in Pocahontas County has been written largely in terms of the visits and activities of the bishops of Virginia and West Virginia. It should

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be remembered that faithful ministers usually travelled with the bishops on their visitations and they they carried on the work with regularity until the next annual episcopal visitation. A list of these men will be given shortly. By such men during the episcopate of Bishop Peterkin services were conducted in such places as Driscoll (Minnehaha Springs) Huntersville, Marlinton, Hillsboro, Edray, Clover Lick, Greenbank, Dunmore, and at Campbeltown. Bishops Gravatt, Strider, and Campbell have continued the visitations begun by Bishop Whittle and Peterkin.

St. John's Church, Marlinton

The first services of the Episcopal Church held in Marlinton were held in the Presbyterian Church of which as has been pointed out the Rev. Wm. T. Price, D.D. was pastor from 1885-1900. Marlinton (Marlin's Bottom) derived its name from Jacob Marlin who with Stephen Sewell camped there in 1750-1751. In 1890 John T. McGraw of Grafton purchased the Marlin's Bottom lands. Soon thereafter the name of the Post Office was changed from Marlin's Bottom to Marlinton. The farms were laid off in lots in 1891 and the town began to be. By 1901 the railroad from Ronceverte up the Greenbrier to Marlinton and beyond was completed. Marlinton was incorporated as a town in 1901. The county seat was removed to Marlinton from Huntersville and the latter locality entered a decline. The Rev. Guy H. Crook served the Episcopalians in Marlinton from 1901-1907. The Rev. Jacob A. Hiatt followed him in 1907 and by his efforts on April 28, 1908 Marlinton Mission: St. John's Church was organized." By 1911 there were forty-five communicants at Marlinton and 60 Baptized persons belonging to the St. John's Mission. A church was built at a cost of \$3,000. and a rectory costing the same amount. Both stood on the lot given by Mr. McGraw. The rectory was later sold

The After Mr. Hiatt's departure the rectory was sold but the church remains the property of the parish, title held by trustees, and at the present time its use is shared with members of the Roman Catholic faith who at present do not have a building of their own. The Rev. Mr. Hiatt listed the following vestreymen of the parish (Madison Parish) for Marlinton and for Clover Lick. For St. John's Church, "arlinton: Warden: Blake King. Vestrymen: J.W. Hill, Frank King, Dwight Alexander, and M.E. Poe. Registrar, Blake King. Treasurer, J.W. Hill. The officers for Clover Lick are listed as follows: Warden: W.C. Gardner who also serves as Registrar and Treasurer. Sunday School Superintendent, Sarah Simmons. Lay Readers: W.C. Gardner and Mrs. Eva McNeel.

Ministers who have served
Madison Parish, Pocahontas
County, West Virginia.

The Rev. R. H. Mason, before 1866-1877
The Rev. Emile J. Hall, 1877-----1880?
The Rev. Francis D. Lee ---1880--
The Rev. T. H. Macy, D. D., 1885-1888 or longer
The Rev. Thruston M. Turner, 1897-1899
The Rev. Guy H. Crook 1901-1907
The Rev. Jacob A. Hiatt, 1907-1911
Vacant 1912
The Rev. Josiah Tidbald Carter, 1913-1916.
(Bishop Peterkin died 1916)
The Rev. F. A. Arsons 1917-1918
Vacant 1919-1920
The Rev. George J. Cleaveland, D. D., 1921-1924
Vacant 1925-1926-1927
Rev. Robert Tomlinson 1928-1929 (supplied from Buckhannon)
The Rev. Olaf G. Olsen, 1930-1949 (At first he was also in charge
of the churches in Greenbrier)
Mr. J. L. Welch 1950-1951 (Church Army)
Mr. E. S. Wilson, Lay Reader, 1952-1957
The Rev. C. L. Draper, 1958 (served from St. Thomas, White Sulphur.
Mr. John Klatte, 1959-1961 (Church Army)
Mr. Edward Wilson, Lay Reader, 1962-1965
The Rev. F. H. Dennis, 1966-1970 (Minister at Summersville)
The Rev. J. W. Ford, 1971-
The Rev. R. M. Hall, Jr., 1972-1973- (also Minister at Summersville)
of Virginia and of West Virginia

Sources: Journals of the Diocese of Virginia and of West Virginia.
Wm.G.Peterkin, History of the Diocese of West Virginia.
Rev.Wm.T.Price ,D.D., History of Pocahontas County, W.Va.

created Madison Parish co-terminous with the boundaries of Pocahontas County. The parish was named for the Rt. Rev. James Madison, D.D., first bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, who was also president of the College of William and Mary and Minister of James City Parish. The Episcopalians of Pocahontas County are members of Madison Parish and the Episcopal churches in Pocahontas County are churches of Madison Parish. Madison Parish was one of the founding parishes of the Diocese of West Virginia of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Pocahontas County

By Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, March 1821, the county of Pocahontas was created. It was formed of land taken from the counties of Bath, Pendleton, and Randolph. Three years later sixty square acres of land taken from Greenbrier County were added to Pocahontas county. Huntersville was

birthday. I broke him in in the log woods when he was just a boy.

There is an old man at Huntersville, I guess he doesn't want his age told. He is the man that killed the twenty eight pound will turkey last fall. I believe Charley is older than me.

Charles Lewis, and after his death under Col. Wm. Fleming. Clover Lick was an important place along the route from Maryland and Pennsylvania to what was then the Virginia country of Kentucky.

Early Services of the Church
Shortly after the settlement of the county, clergy of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches held services in Pocahontas County. We do not know when those first Episcopal ministers came or where they held services. The Rev. Dr. Price, History of Pocahontas County, page 596, has written that for many years services were held in the court house and then after the Academy was built (1842) Episcopalians, as well as Methodists and Presbyterians worshipped there. He further states that after the Presbyterian Church was built in Huntersville in 1855, all denominations used it for purposes of worship. Bishops Moore and Meade in passing from Warm Springs into the Western part of what was their diocese may well have paused in Huntersville seeking their people, as they did elsewhere in what is now West Virginia, and finding some administered unto them. It may be that the ministers of Bath county ministered in Pocahontas County as we

the Diocese of West Virginia. In his home Bishop Whittle and Bishop Peterkin and the Rev. Mr. Mason held the services of the church for him and his family.

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As has been indicated Miss Florence Lockridge became the wife of Mr. James W. Milligan of Marlinton. Their children were Mabel and Lillie Milligan. Mrs. Milligan and her daughters were members of the Episcopal Church. Miss Mabel Milligan became the wife of Calvin W.

churches in Bath county and the entrance into Western Virginia from Bath county was along the Warm Springs-Huntersville Pike, from Huntersville to Marlinton and thence to Lewisburg, Greenbrier county (along the Lewisburg-Marlinton Pike.) It would appear therefore that in 1861 Mr. Mason and the Bishop stopped in Driscoll and in Huntersville, held services there, and then went on down to Greenbrier County. It is a recorded fact, however, that the Rev. R. H. Mason reported to the Council of the Diocese of Virginia that prior to 1868 he had made several visits to Pocahontas County. He also reported "Pocahontas is a very interesting field." Bishop Whittle reported that on September 12, 1869, after preaching in Warm Springs he had visited Pocahontas County with the Rev. Mr. Withers and the Rev. Mr. Mason to keep an appointment in Huntersville scheduled for the thirteenth. On arrival he found the appointment changed to a place fifteen miles distant (Dunmore) and that there were no candidates for confirmation. Therefore he remained in Huntersville with Mr. Withers visiting among the people and that the Rev. Mr. Mason went on and preached (at the changed appointment.)

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Deer Hunters Magazine
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magazine for deer hunters
the January-February
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the young man did appear
on "We the People" pro-
gram.

Origins of the Episcopal Church in Madison Parish, Pocahontas County, West Virginia by George J. Cleaveland

Madison Parish

The Diocese of West Virginia was formed of parishes which prior to 1878 were within the Diocese of Virginia. A parish is an ecclesiastical unit within the structural organization of the diocese. In the Diocese of Virginia and of West Virginia a parish is an area of land in which the members of the church dwell, marked off from other similar areas by metes and bounds. A minister and Vestry have ecclesiastical responsibility for the work and well-being of the church in their parochial area. Before the creation of the Diocese of West Virginia the annual council of the Diocese of Virginia created Madison Parish co-terminous with the boundaries of Pocahontas County. The parish was named for the Rt. Rev. James Madison, P.D., first bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, who was also president of the College of William and Mary, and Minister of James City Parish. The Episcopalians of Pocahontas County are members of Madison Parish and the

road was completed about 1856. The creation of these roads made easier the ministrations of the Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian clergy to the members of their respective churches, as well as to all others who would avail themselves of their services. At this period, as will be seen from the recital of later facts, a spirit of mutual assistance and Christian charity existed among the ministers of all three churches.

The Clover Lick Fort

As pioneer settlers entered the territory of what became Pocahontas county they built forts for their protection against Indian attack. One such fort was Warwick's Fort, built on the land of Jacob Warwick in the region of Dunmore and Greenbank. The fort derived its name from its builder, Major Jacob Warwick. He had served in Dunmore's War in 1774. He purchased the Clover Lick land from the Lewises and built a large house at Clover Lick. Both the Warwick Springs Fort and the Fort at Clover Lick were commanded by Col. Andrew Lockridge during the Revolution from 1777 to 1779. Col. Lockridge fought at the Battle of Pt. Pleasant in Dunmore's War under Col. Charles Lewis, and after his death under Col. Wm. Fleming. Clover Lick was an important place along the route from Maryland and Pennsylvania to what was then the Virginia county of Kentucky.

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Pocahontas County

By Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, March 1821, the county of Pocahontas was created. It was formed of land taken from the counties of Bath, Pendleton, and Randolph. Three years later sixty square acres of land taken from Greenbrier County were added to Pocahontas county. Huntersville was

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Pages from Pocahontas on January 30 in the House of Delegates are pictured with Delegate Julia Pitsenberger, on the left, who appointed them. Pages are, from the left, Alan David McNeel, Ann Campbell Burns, Cherly Lynn Campbell, Russell

David Jessee. Their parents are N. Mrs. J. Moffett McNeel, of Hillsboro and Mrs. Fred Burns, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Tom Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Poole, of Marlinton.

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had several calls in
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made the county seat. The first court met March 5, 1822.

In his History of Pocahontas County the Reverend Wm. T. Price, D.D., has indicated that twenty-one years before the formation of the county some 152 people inhabited the entire region but by 1830, or nine years after the formation of the county, it had a population of 2,542. The Warm Springs-Huntersville Turnpike was completed about 1838, the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike which crossed the upper part of the county was built about 1842, the Lewisburg-Marlington Turnpike was located about 1854 and the Huttonsville-Marlin's Bottom road was completed about 1856. The creation of these roads made easier the ministrations of the Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian clergy to the members of their respective churches, as well as to all others who would avail themselves of their services. At this period, as will be seen from the recital of later facts, a spirit of mutual assistance and Christian charity existed among the ministers of all three churches.

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Driscol

In 1869 the Rev. R. H. Mason reported to the Council of the Diocese of Virginia that he had visited Pocahontas County in 1868 and that he had made prior visits to the church-people there. As he came to Pocahontas County he traveled over the Warm Springs-Huntersville Pike and came first to Driscol. The first recorded work of the Episcopal Church began in the home of "a zealous family" in Driscol. That family was the Lockridge family. Lancelot (Lanty) Lockridge and his wife, the former Miss Elizabeth Benson, established their home on a farm in the locality soon called Driscol and now Minnehaha Springs. Both Bishop Whittle and Bishop Peterkin record their gratitude for the hospitality shown them by that "zealous family," and both record holding services of worship in their home.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Lockridge were, Andrew, Matthias, Lancelot (Lanty), James T., Elizabeth, Nelly, Harriet, Rebecca, and Martha.

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Colonel James T. Lockridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Lockridge, (the pioneer family) was a prominent man in his day. Dr. Price records that he was colonel of the 127th Virginia Militia, a member of the house of Burgesses, a merchant, magistrate and sheriff, and both the Journals of the Diocese of Virginia and the History of the Diocese of West Virginia by Bishop Peterkin show that he was a vestryman and warden of the parish and also a delegate from Madison Parish, Pocahontas County to the special conference of clerical and law delegates which brought about the separation of the Diocese of Virginia and the creation of the Diocese of West Virginia. In his home Bishop Whittle and Bishop Peterkin and the Rev. Mr. Mason held the services of the church for him and his family.

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Visitations and Ministers Clergy of Virginia in County before the West

We have prove that Moore, Bishop John Pocahontas ever Bishoped to the (May 11, 1861) visited all Western Virginia 25, 1861 reported "A the Rev. I entered on missionary counties of brier, and Rev. Mr. M minister in churches in and the of Western Virginia county was at Springs-Hunts from Hutton and then

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As has been indicated Mrs. Florence Lockridge

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...then parents are Mr. and
J. Moffett McNeel, of Hillsboro, Mr.
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Price, Editor of the Poca-
hontas Times, member and
Elder in the Marlinton
Presbyterian Church and
son of the late Rev. and
Mrs. Dr. Wm. T. Price.
After many years of work
and worship in the Marlin-
ton Episcopal Church, Mrs.
Calvin Price transferred to
the Marlinton Presbyterian
Church to join her husband
in the work to which he was
deeply committed.

As has been previously
indicated services of the
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held in the home of Col.
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at Dyerol the Episcopal
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and life in Pocahontas
County. At the head of the
list of wardens and vestry-
men of Madison Parish
Pocahontas County, which
includes the names of C. F.
Bryan, M.D., John Ligon,
M.D., Samuel B. Lowry,
James W. Warwick, H. M.
Lockridge, W. C. Gardner,

This is the first recorded
visit of an Episcopal Bishop
to Pocahontas County. The
visit was productive.

In 1870 the Rev. Mr.
Mason was able to report
that he had been holding
services in 1869 with regu-
larity in Pocahontas County
"with some encouragement
not only from the few
members of the Church so
warm in their attachment,
but from others also." On
August 17, 1871, Bishop
Whittle again came to Po-
cahontas County reported
that he had preached in the
Presbyterian Church at the
C. H. (Court House in
Huntersville) and confirm-
ed one person and then
rode some 48 miles to
Lewisburg where he
preached the following
night.

(This history will be con-
tinued in another issue).

Heart Sunday February 29

Greensboro Valley Theater

The annual board meeting
of the Greensboro Valley Theater
took place Wednesday evening
Feb. 28 at the / get Savanna
has. Joe Holt, of / ident, gave
about our / the present

Episcopal Church were held in the home of Col. and Mrs. James T. Lockridge. As St. Paul wrote to Philemon concerning "the church that is in thy house" so "in the church which was in that faithful house" at Driscole the Episcopal Church began its entrance and life in Pocahontas County. At the head of the list of wardens and vestry men of Madison Parish Pocahontas County, which includes the names of C. P. Bryan, M.D., John Ligon, M.D., Samuel B. Lowry, James W. Warwick, H. M. Lockridge, W. C. Gardner, R. S. Turk, Blake King, J. W. Hill, Dwight Alexander, M. E. Pugh, and Edward Wilson stands that of Col. James T. Lockridge of Driscole.

Visitations of the Bishops and Ministrations of the Clergy of the Diocese of Virginia in Pocahontas County before the Formation of the Diocese of West Virginia

We have no record to prove that either Bishop Moore, Bishop Meade, or Bishop Ashme ever visited Pocahontas County. However Bishop Meade reported to the Diocesan Convention (May 11, 1861) that he had visited all the churches in Western Virginia. On July

he rode some 48 miles to Lewisburg where he preached the following night.

(This history will be continued in another issue).

Heart Sunday February 29

Greenbrier Valley Theater

The annual board meeting of the Greenbrier Valley Theater took place Wednesday evening Feb. 18 at the Port Savanna Inn. Joe Holt, president, gave a short run down of the previous season and a meeting over chairman of committee plans for the

minimal at building, which is surrounded of the theater is a complete special music a

Plans musical of motion will be a

The musical discussed season.

James T. Lockridge of Driscoll.

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1869, after preaching in
Warm Springs he had visit-
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the Rev. Mr. Withers and
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an appointment in Hunters-
ville scheduled for the thir-
teenth. On arrival he found
the appointment changed
to a place fifteen miles

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birthday. I broke him in in the log woods when he was just a boy.

There is an old man at Huntersville. I guess he doesn't want his age told. He is the man that killed the twenty eight pound turkey last fall. I believe Charley is older than me.

Charles Lewis, and after his death under Col. Wm. Fleming. Clover Lick was an important place along the route from Maryland and Pennsylvania to what was then the Virginia county of Kentucky.

Early Services of the Church

Shortly after the settlement of the county, clergy of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches held services in Pocahontas County. We do not know when those first Episcopal ministers came or where they held services. The Rev. Dr. Price, History of Pocahontas County, page 596, has written that for many years services were held in the court house and then after the Academy was built (1842) Episcopalians, as well as Methodists and Presbyterians worshipped there. He further states that after the Presbyterian Church was built in Huntersville in 1855, all denominations used it for purposes of worship. Bishops Moore and Meade in passing from Warm Springs into the Western part of what was their diocese may well have paused in Huntersville seeking their people, as they did elsewhere in what is now West Virginia, and finding some administered unto them. It may be that the ministers of Bath county ministered in Pocahontas County as we

the Diocese of West Virginia. In his home Bishop Whittle and Bishop Peterkin and the Rev. Mr. Mason held the services of the church for him and his family.

Col. James T. Lockridge married Miss Lillie Moser of South Carolina and then lived at the Lockridge homestead at Driscoll. Their children were: Horance Lockridge of Huntersville, Florence (Mrs. James Milligan of Marlinton), B. Lockridge, M.D., Driscoll (now Minnetonka Springs), and Mrs. L. Herold. In later years, her husband's death, James T. Lockridge in her home in Marlinton her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Milligan. Mrs. J. T. Lockridge was a devoted Christian lady and writer of these lines, a young minister in Pocahontas County, and her funeral service, read the Words of Comfort from the Book of Common Prayer as her remains were interred in the cemetery at Driscoll.

As has been indicated Miss Florence Lockridge became the wife of James W. Milligan of Marlinton. Their children Mabel and Lillie Milligan and Mrs. J. T. Lockridge's daughters were members of the Episcopal Church. Miss Mabel Milligan came the wife of Calvin

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churches in Bath county and the entrance into Western Virginia from Bath county was along the Warm Springs-Huntersville Pike, from Huntersville to Marlinton and thence to Lewisburg, Greenbrier county (along the Lewisburg-Marlington Pike.) It would appear therefore that in 1861 Mr. Mason and the Bishop stopped in Driscoll and in Huntersville, held services there, and then went on down to Greenbrier County. It is a recorded fact, however, that the Rev. R. H. Mason reported to the Council of the Diocese of Virginia that prior to 1868 he had made several visits to Pocahontas County. He also reported "Pocahontas is a very interesting field." Bishop Whittle reported that on September 12, 1869, after preaching in Warm Springs he had visited Pocahontas County with the Rev. Mr. Withers and the Rev. Mr. Mason to keep an appointment in Huntersville scheduled for the thirteenth. On arrival he found the appointment changed to a place fifteen miles distant (Dunmore) and that there were no candidates for confirmation. Therefore he remained in Huntersville with Mr. Withers visiting among the people and that the Rev. Mr. Mason went on and preached (at the changed appointment.)

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